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THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

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FROM SOUTHERN KANSAS.

A New Letter—The Eldorado—Butler County.

Prospectus—Butler County, Its Advantages—Walnut Valley—Kentuckians—General News of Kansas—Good Advice to Young Men.

EL DORADO, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS.

Correspondence Interior Journal.

Your correspondent in this part of the world has been striving with might and main to scrape together items sufficient for another letter, but must report rather ill success. Every print in the country of latter days has its department of Western news, so that everything there is worth telling about Kansas has been told over and over again. Even now your correspondent can only give of local matters, but these perhaps will have a charm for some of your readers, as if you please he will give you a few words of information in regard to EL DORADO.

This "place of gold" was originally located about two and a half miles south of the present town and consisted of a log cabin surrounded with buffalo robes, whose proprietor furnished entertainment for men and beast, and sold flour and cheap whiskey to the Indians. The present town site of El Dorado, which is a beautiful slanting plain, was originally settled by a half-breed, who is now one of the most thriving merchants of the place. This person also amused himself by taming the wild man of red-skin. Three years ago the small settlement of El Dorado commenced. Immigrants, attracted perhaps by the beautiful location, and the rich lands around it, poured in, and rapidly built up a nice little town. At present El Dorado rivals any town in the South-west except Wichita.

RAILROAD PROSPECTS.

Since my last letter a bright era has dawned upon our city in the shape of railroad prospects. Township aid to the amount of \$160,000 has been voted for a branch road of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, upon which work will commence in a few days, and this town and the great Walnut Valley will be in railroad communication with the world. Little else it has been something like a "perpete" world. We have been victimized by every lightning rod and sewing machine man in the world, and humbugged by every patent medicine man who chose to recommend his pet nostrums for any ache or ill. But now we feel that it is all over; that we are about to become peers of the balance of the world, and humbug proof. This road will open up a new field for speculation, as well as comfortable homes for many who wish to emigrate to a new country and buy a cheap home, and still enjoy the luxury of railroads and telegraphs. Right here in the Walnut Valley is the finest chance for good homes, for a little money, in the world.

BUTLER COUNTY.

is one of the largest counties in the State, being 42 miles long and 35 miles wide. It is conceded to be one of the best agricultural and grazing districts in the world. The products of the farms will find a ready market at good prices when our road is built. Ten years ago this was in the midst of what our geographers called the "Great American Desert." The foot of the white man scarcely ever, up to that time, trod the soil of what is now Butler county. Now the county has over ten thousand inhabitants, of whom twenty-five hundred are voters. Solid and substantial improvements have taken the place of the desert, where the wild thistle nodded its head in the breeze, and the coyote howled in concert with the scaly hunters. Verily the land of the white man has made this "howling wilderness" to blossom as the rose. There are still many good claims to be taken in Butler county. But it will pay a man with a small capital better to buy an improved claim. Judge W. A. Salles, formerly of Somerset, Kentucky, furnishes me with quotations of the real estate market, which are as follows: Improved homesteads \$3 to \$5 per acre; improved homesteads \$5 to \$10; city lots (vacant) \$10 to \$15,000. Judge Salles, who is a very estimable citizen, will take pleasure in giving any desired information in regard to real estate here. Butler county has abundance of timber to last several years. Wood in good split hickory and hackberry can be bought on our streets at \$1 per cord. The

WALNUT RIVER.

traverses Butler county from North to South, and is a beautiful, clear, rocky stream, such as one encounters in the mountains of Kentucky. It and its numerous tributaries make this the best watered county in the State, and consequently the best cattle country. There is a fortune for some man who will improve a stock farm in Butler county. There are many

SUBSTANTIAL RESTAURANTS.

in this county, among whom I may mention Mr. Whitlow and Mr. Yowell, formerly of Marion county. Mr. Whitlow has a fine farm on Little Walnut, and making giant strides toward improvement. He, like all Kentuckians who try Kansas, says it is a "big thing." Major Dutton, formerly of Somerset, Ky., has permanently settled in El Dorado, having just completed a good substantial residence. In fact, Kentuckians have a great deal to say as to how this "hog" shall be cut up." William P. Campbell, formerly of your place, is Judge of this Judicial District. He has received the nomination at the Republican Judicial Convention and is almost sure to be elected to the office he now fills by appointment.

Your readers, scarcely ever for Kansas news, will place pardon on me for dealing mostly in local matters. I have great pride in the knowledge that this county is the peer, if not the

superior, of any new county in the State. Before I close I will say a few words about KANSAS IN GENERAL.

Mr. Greeley's nomination, "Young man, go West," has certainly been very effective, for verily young men run this country. Its councils—nearly every important position is occupied by a young man. I was looking over an album of our State Senators a day or two ago, and I should judge there was not a man over thirty-five years of age in the whole outfit.

Young men, who, in some of the older States, would be dubbed "opisthorchi," are chosen here as the guardians of the Commonwealth. The sage, "Old men for council and young men for war," does not take effect a cent in Kansas. In concluding, I would exclaim, with Mr. Greeley, "Young man go West."

JAYHAWKER.

THE INDICTMENT.

Address and Resolutions of the Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions, held at Cincinnati May 1st, 2d and 3rd and Baltimore July 9 and 10, 1872.

The administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government, and the liberties of the citizen.

The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility to the detriment of the public interest.

He has used the public service of the government as a machine of corruption and personal influence, and thus interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities.

He has rewarded with influential lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus simulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deeply unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The portions of the administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendancy.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage; to have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is so indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to revive a patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of the party once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation by a base obsequiousness to the dispenser of executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freedom; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism and stifle the moral sense of the people, and subvert public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus debased and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

RESOLUTIONS.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government, in its dealings with the people, to treat equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nationality, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, unimpairing, and to oppose any renegeing of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The civil service of the government, and its becoming a mere instrument of party tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a place of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the

industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are, in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from every interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be secretly maintained and we, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendships of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous affiliations.

Mr. Greeley's Acceptance.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 3, 1872.

DEAR SIR—The National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States has instructed the undersigned—President and Secretaries of the Convention—to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the Presidency of the United States. We also submit to you the address and resolutions unanimously adopted by the convention. He pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and the nomination, and believe us, Very truly yours,

C. SCHURZ, President.
GEORGE W. FULMAN, Vice President.

WILLIAM E. McLEAN,
JOHN G. DAVENPORT,
J. H. HOBBS,
To HON. HORACE GREELEY, of New York.

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN—I have been told to acknowledge your letter of the 3d inst. until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters, and the comments of journalists, independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power. The number and character of these uncontrived, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances, satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval and been hailed by a majority of our country as the harbinger of a better day for the republic.

I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the dividual and justly esteemed gentleman with whose name I thank your convention for associating mine. I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to the admirable platform of principles whereby your convention so tersely, so lucidly, so forcibly, set forth the convictions which impelled and the purposes which guided its course—a platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn out contentions and bygone fashions, embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day. Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

1. All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed and respected forever.

2. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion shall and must be promptly restored and established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised class within the limits of our Union, whose long estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.

3. That, subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government, and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizens should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order; and that there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants, by such means as the judgment of its people shall prescribe.

4. That there shall be a real and not merely a simulated reform in the civil service of the republic; to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast social patronage be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly, by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election.

5. Raising of the revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their representatives in Congress, whose action thereupon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not.

6. That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation and acquisition by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on

projectors of railroads for which our people have no present need, the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abyses of foreign indebtedness.

7. That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.

8. That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained, and the national credit preserved.

9. That the patriotic devotedness and untiring services of our fellow-citizens, who as soldiers or sailors, upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered, and honorably requited. These propositions, so aptly and forcibly presented in the platform of your convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of a new, beneficent, national reconstruction—a new departure from sectional, outside, selfish, and hence, no longer adequate motive or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, fraternity and mutual good will. In vain do the drill-sergeants of decaying organizations denounce their truncheons, and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened; in vain do the whippers-in of parties once vital, be cause rooted in the vital needs of the hour, protest against straying and bolting, denounce men, nowise their indolence, as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made their cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that if elected I shall be the President, not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to chop hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have enemies in joyful common consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren. Yours, gratefully, HORACE GREELEY.

Authentication of the Reported Discoveries of Diamonds in Arizona and Colorado.

DENVER, COLORADO, Oct. 24.—There is no longer any doubt as to the discovery of diamonds in Southwestern Colorado and Arizona. Several packages of stones have passed through Denver, and after reaching San Francisco have been proved to contain diamonds of the first water, together with other precious stones. A company of 100 men is organizing here, and already numbers over eighty, who will start in a few days, armed, equipped, and provisioned for a six months' expedition. Another diamond district has been found in Colorado, nearly west of Denver, on the proposed extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. An engineer's party left Pueblo on September 3, following the Arkansas river and Tennessee creek, to the headwaters of the Piney river, down the Piney, Grand, White, and Clinton rivers, and reached Salt Lake City October 16th. While passing over that portion of the route indicated by the Piney and Clinton rivers the engineers were attracted by the brilliancy of the stones found in this region, and, without a suspicion of their being diamonds, quite a number were collected as specimens. After arriving at Salt Lake City, and hearing of the Arizona diamonds, these specimens were produced and tested, and proved to be genuine diamonds. The belief is rapidly growing that the wealth of the Colorado diamond fields will vastly eclipse her wealth in silver and gold.

Story for Ladies With Brother.

The moral of the following, told by that sufferer, is too apparent to mention. Young ladies will hereafter run their brothers out when gentlemen call. It's certain that I wish somebody would spank the young rascals.

We talked of mountains, hills, vales and cataclysms—I believe I said waterfalls—when the boy spoke up and said:

"Why sister's got a whole trunk full of them up stairs; papa says they are made of horse hair."

This revelation struck terror to me and blushed to the face of my fair companion. It began to be very apparent to me that I must be very guarded in what I said, lest the boy might slip in his remarks at uncalculated places; in fact, I turned my conversation to him and told him he ought to go home with me and see my nice chickens I have in the country. Unluckily I mentioned a yoke of calves, which ruined all. The little one looked up and said:

"Sister's got a dozen pair of them, but she don't wear them only when she goes up town on windy days."

"Leave the room, you unmannerly little wretch!" exclaimed Emily. "Leave immediately."

"I know what you want me to leave the room for," exclaimed he. "You can't fool me; you want to sit on that cat and kiss him like you did Bill Simms the other day; you can't fool me, I just tell you. Give me some cake like he did, and I'll go. You think cause you got the Grecian Bend you are smart. 'Gess I know a thing or two. I'm mad at you, anyhow, because papa would have bought me a top yesterday, if it hadn't been for getting them curls, dog on yer. You needn't turn so red in the face, 'cause I can see the paint. There ain't no use a winking with that glass eye of yours, for I ain't going out of here, now, that's what's the matter with yer purps. I don't care if you are twenty-eight years old, you ain't no boss of mine."

A peddler has been arrested in New York for stealing a ballet girl's wardrobe. That is a little the smallest theft on record.

Bradley's Secret Circular.

From the Kentucky Advocate.

The following is a verbatim copy of a secret circular that W. O. Bradley, the Radical candidate for Congress, in this District, is circulating in the Mountain counties. We received it from a friend, and we propose that Mr. Bradley shall have the benefit of our large circulation in bringing it before the people of this District. We know that it was very far from his purpose to have this circular fall in the hands of any Democrat, but nevertheless here it is. Read it, and see what this newly-fledged champion of Radicalism has to say to his friends, with regard to the manner in which he would have them to conduct this canvass:

"LET US WORK FOR THE RIGHT."

1. Organize a committee of reliable men in each precinct, and let them count the vote and report same to the Chairman of county Committee—under three heads, For—Against—And Doubtful. In each precinct find six good men, who will promise to vote a Democrat each, as if we can hold the Harlan vote, and get six Democrats on it we will win the race. Of course let us try to get all the Democrats we can, but let us at least get six.

2. See that a proper ballot-box is prepared for each Republican precinct, and watch that those prepared for each precinct, have no false or double bottom.

3. Have a man of perfect integrity at each voting precinct, with the ballots, (which are nothing but white slips of paper with the name of the candidate voted for printed or written on the same,) to hand them to such voters as cannot read—so that we will be defrauded.

4. Make a fair distribution of firm men at each precinct—if, at one precinct you have more than is necessary, then send such as can be spared, to some other precinct, so that our voters will not be scared from the polls.

5. Under the ballot system, you can induce many Democrats, especially those who have been whipped into the party, to vote the Republican ticket, upon the ground that it never can be known who they vote for.

6. Let the precinct and county committees circulate all notices of speaking freely, and have good crowds in attendance, as nothing encourages a candidate more than a large audience.

7. Cry out against Durham that he is rich, and proposes to buy his election—that your candidate is poor, and if Durham would run on his own merits, and not spend money, you can easily beat him.

8. Make each man believe that upon his individual efforts depends the contest—Let the watchword be—"Organize, and work."

9. Work with as little noise as possible, as the more noise you make, the harder will be the fight of the opposition.

10. Form Grant and Wilson clubs in each precinct—let them meet once each week. Bring in the week brothers and let them sign their names to your obligation. If there is a defection, look to it, and have it remedied. "Keep your lamps trimmed and burning," give enthusiasm to the party, and ours is victory.

11. The county Judge is required by law—see 1st. vol. Revised Statutes, page 456 to appoint one judge of election from each political party. Demand this through some good man, and see that you have a fair division. If he does not so appoint, make a note of it.

12. Take courage all—majorities much larger than that against us, have been overcome under much more unfavorable circumstances. The strongholds of the enemy are crumbling, he is becoming more disorganized every day. Our prospects are brightening all over the District. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, will unquestionably elect our candidate. Let us remember that glorious sentiment of Andrew Jackson—"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

Now, Democrats, what do you think of the above? Is it not time that you throw off your apathy and go to work? Bradley proposes to make a still hunt. He hopes to take advantage of your want of organization, defeat Judge Durham, and go to Congress. Will you permit him to succeed? Will you not at once see that the line of your duty is clearly defined, and that every man must be up and at work? This is the way to make "assurance doubly sure," and show Mr. Bradley that you, too, know how, "to work for the right."

We desire to call special attention to the seventh (7) paragraph in the above circular. Bradley is making the cry that Judge Durham is rich and that he is poor, and therefore he is entitled to support by reason of this, outside of other considerations. Perhaps if the ambitious young gentleman would only do as Judge Durham has done, he will have no reason, in a few years, to complain of poverty. Judge Durham started in life, more than twenty years ago, without a dollar. By close attention to business and hard work he has accumulated a competency; and this is the best possible evidence that could be given that he is the man to send to Congress. When

we want a man to do business for us we are very apt to select the one who has shown that he can do business for himself. Let Mr. Bradley eschew radical politics, apply himself to his profession, and in a few years he, too, may have a competency. Then, perhaps, he may go to Congress, provided he is able to show the proper qualifications and a good political record.

SCRAPS OF HUMOR.

School for scandal—A Presidential canvass.

Who is the first boy mentioned in the Bible? Chap. 1.

"Idle worship"—Female devotion to strange gawds.—N. Y. World.

A promising young man is all very well; better have a paying one.

When is a lawyer like a donkey?—when he is drawing a conveyance.

By what means was Mrs. Fair acquitted?—Perjury, of course.—N. Y. World.

A thief running away is a scam, but the policeman's chase after him is a scamper.

Wealth does not improve us. A man as he gets to be worth more may be worthless.

A Dutch judge on conviction of a culprit for having four wives, decided: "He have punishment benty: I lift mit one."

Some genius has been heard to say that pillows, though not belonging to the human species, come under the head of rational beings.

To take down the gridiron from the nail where it is hanging with the left hand is a sign that there will be a broil in the kitchen.

An exchange announces on the death of a lady that she "lived fifty years with her husband and died in confident hope of a better life."

An Irish housemaid who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner found him engaged in using tooth-brush. "Well is he coming?" asked the lady. "Yos ma'am, directly: he's just sharpening his teeth!"

A lively Hoosier maiden wept when she read how Longfellow had cut his pattern so as to ruin him for life. She was so fond of his poetry, she said, as she sufficed the pearly tear-drop from her nose.

"Arthur," said a good-natured father to his "young hopeful," "I did not know till to-day that you had been whipped last week." "Didn't you, pa?" Replied hopeful; "why, I knew it at the same time."

"Ma, why don't you speak?" asked little Jake; "why don't you say suthin' funny?" "What can I say? Don't you see I'm busy frying doughnuts? Say suthin' funny, indeed!" "Well, yer might say, 'Jake won't yer have a cake?'" That 'ud be funny for you."

The route of the new transatlantic cable will be from Land's End, the extreme Southwestern point of England, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and thence by cable direct to New York. The cable is now in England, and will be laid by the steam ship Great Eastern during the summer of 1873.

Flurried—"Does the court understand you to say, Mr. Jones," asked the judge, that you saw the editor of the *Angus of Freedom* intoxicated?" "Not at all, sir. I merely said that I had seen him freer than I ever saw him in his mind that he would undertake to cut copy with the snuffers—that's all."

A man who was bitten by a dog the other night declared, as soon as he recovered from his fright, that he would kill the animal. "But the dog isn't mad," said the owner. "Mad," shouted the victim, exasperated, "what in the thunder has he got to be mad about!" He evidently misconstrued the explanation.

A minister going to dine after sermon with one of the deacons, came upon the hired boy of his host, digging at a wood-chuck's hole. The parson, who was well known to the boy, checked his rein, and accosted him with:

"Well, my son, what are you doing there?"

"Digging out a woodchuck, sir," said the boy.

"Why, but don't you know that it is very wicked? And besides, you won't get him if you dig for him on Sunday."

"Git 'im," said the boy. "Thunder! I've got to git 'im; the minister's coming to our house to dinner, and we ain't got no meat."

The Elizabethtown News says: "We learn that Harvey Wells, Esq., of Grayson county, on last Saturday killed a red and white spotted suckling dog. He is himself an old hunter, and he has conversed with many others, but none have ever yet seen or heard of one of the color mentioned."

McALISTER & MILLER'S COLUMN.

HERE THEY ARE!!

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES!!

A GRAND DISPLAY!

Call, See and Price Before Buying Elsewhere.

McALISTER & MILLER,

North Side Main Street, Stanford Kentucky.

Are now opening the largest stock of goods in the market.

All the new and popular styles in

DRESS GOODS,

Plain and Fancy Dry Goods,

White Goods and Notions,

Woolen Goods of all Kinds and Qualities,

Trimnings and Fancy Articles in Superabundance.

LOOK AT THE LIST OF NOVELTIES

—IN—

DRESS GOODS,

Oliver Velours,

Pacific Cretons,

Drab Satines,

Brocade Silks—New Styles.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELLEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRANT BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

FOR CONGRESS,

M. J. DURHAM,

OF BOYLE.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

GEO. B. HINDIE, of Campbell.

JAS. A. MCNEELY, of Christian.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

First District—J. Q. A. KING, of Hancock.

Second District—E. H. BROWN, of Hancock.

Third District—J. M. BRYAN, of Boone.

Fourth District—J. M. A. BRYAN, of Boone.

Fifth District—J. M. A. BRYAN, of Boone.

Sixth District—J. M. A. BRYAN, of Boone.

Seventh District—J. M. A. BRYAN, of Boone.

Eighth District—J. M. A. BRYAN, of Boone.

Ninth District—J. M. A. BRYAN, of Boone.

Tenth District—J. M. A. BRYAN, of Boone.

Eleventh District—J. M. A. BRYAN, of Boone.

Twelfth District—J. M. A. BRYAN, of Boone.

Thirteenth District—J. M. A. BRYAN, of Boone.

Fourteenth District—J. M. A. BRYAN, of Boone.

Fifteenth District—J. M. A. BRYAN, of Boone.

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NEXT TUESDAY.

Democrats, Liberal Republicans, you will bear in mind that next Tuesday you are to have the privilege, once more in life, of exercising the right of suffrage, in selecting a man to preside over the destinies of your country. At any rate you will have the liberty of making an effort to select the man of your choice. You will also, at the same day, be permitted to cast your ballot for one to represent you from your district, in the halls of Congress. We of the Eighth District, have put forward Hon. M. J. Durham as the Democratic-Liberal Standard-bearer. To those who know him well, we need utter no eulogy. His worthy deeds in our section of the district have endeared him to every honest man, whatever the color, politics, or the religion of that man. Who can say that Judge Durham is not, in every respect, worthy to represent any constituency in our National Legislature? Who can say truthfully that Kentucky has ever sent, or offered to send, to Congress a more diligent, faithful, and honest man? To those of our subscribers in Pulaski, Wayne, and Russell, who have not had an opportunity to know him as we do, we say in all candor, you never knew a braver, abler, or more consistent and energetic man, or one who would reflect more honor upon his State and Nation as a representative in Congress; and, if you will honor him by an election, you will honor yourselves.

As to Mr. Greeley, we have no fear that Kentucky will fail to give him a fine majority, but want to see that majority less than that received by any other man for any other office. Friends, do not falter now. Come to the polls on Tuesday next, and give us the benefit of your vote. Every vote for Greeley and Durham, is a link in the chain which we desire to see placed upon Radicalism in Kentucky. And which chain is destined to keep down that spirit for which they are so famous in the Southern States.

SMALL-POX.

False Reports—Unnecessary Alarm—No Cases in Town—Reliable Information. Small-pox is reported as raging in various portions of the State. Richmond has had some ten or fifteen cases, but owing to the timely precautions taken by the authorities, the disease received a check on Saturday last, and we are reliably informed that no new cases have developed since.

In regard to the report which has gone out that the disease is raging in Stanford, we pronounce it false. There are two cases one and a half miles east of town which are under the strict supervision of Dr. Samuel P. Craig, and the inmates of the houses are not permitted to come in contact with any one outside. The Trustees of our town are wide awake and are using all the means within their power to prevent persons from coming into town from points where the loathsome disease is raging. Dr. Craig assures us, up to the time of going to press, that there are no cases of small-pox in town, and pledges himself to notify us if any cases should be developed. Our friends may rest assured that there is no danger in coming to town.

Address on the Morality of

A very ignorant negro from Louisville by the name of Alcorn, recited his Radical lesson, in the presence of small crowd composed principally of negroes, at the court house on Friday night last. He succeeded in making one convert for Mr. Greeley in the person of our "Loll" devil. He said "he could tell a Grant man by the color of his skin." He was introduced by a fair specimen of African inferiority who said he was "glad to know that the present congregation could have pleasure in listening to an address on the morality of mind in a black man, which was the thing most needed by his race." The whole performance closed by taking up a collection to defray the expenses of the distinguished gentleman who thought "Greeley was a very clever man and every body ought to vote for him." "When ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

Do Your Duty.

Are you a qualified voter? Are you a Democrat, or a Liberal Republican? If so, don't forget that on Tuesday next the election will be held, and you, as citizens of the United States, will have the liberty of casting your votes for a President and Vice President of the country and for a Congressman from your respective district. Fellow-citizens, do your duty. Your duty is plain and unmistakable. That duty is to go to the polls next Tuesday and vote. Vote as you think best. Vote as brave men who are anxious to perpetuate civil liberty.

Mrs. Greeley's Death.

Mrs. Horace Greeley is dead. To Mr. Greeley, the whole country expresses its sympathy, and mourns with him the death of his beloved wife. She went with him through the evil as well as through the good report, and now that death claimed her for its own, the country mourns with Mr. Greeley her death, which is so great a loss to him.

Durham and Bradley.

These two candidates for Congress spoke in the courthouse on last Wednesday evening. Each did the best he could for his party, and we must admit that for one so young, Mr. Bradley is rather remarkable as a debater. However, the ponderous logic of Judge Durham made the "young man" vibrate much that.

Epizootic.

This is what the veterinary surgeons call the great horse disease now raging in the Northern cities; but there is no probability that it will come into the small towns or into the country. Pure air, with soft food, will ward off and even cure the disease.

STATE NEWS.

The new stone jail at Liberty is almost completed.

Hog cholera has appeared in portions of the State.

The Liberty and Middleburg turnpike is nearly completed.

Nearly double the area has been sown in wheat in Casey county this year.

Adair county has granted the right of way to the Cincinnati Southern railway.

An incendiary attempt was made to burn the Deposit Bank at Eminence, last week.

After the 1st of November sheriffs are authorized to levy upon real estate when no personal property can be found to pay delinquent taxes.

On Saturday last a difficulty occurred between P. H. Oliver and James Robinson in Anderson county, which will probably result in the death of the latter.

Rev. George M. McCampbell, of the Assembly Presbyterian church at Mayville, has received a call from a church in New York, with a salary of \$3,000 per annum.

A negro woman, implicated in the horrible poisoning of Dr. Newsum's family, near Cloverport some months since, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State prison.

The Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company will in a few days run two trains through to Mt. Sterling daily, making close connection with the Louisville and Cincinnati Short line road.

The Paducah rolling mill has commenced operations. The workmen are chiefly Welsh. The mill employs 100 hands, consumes daily 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of coal, and turns out from 18 to 20 tons of iron daily.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: M. W. G. Master, E. W. Turner, of Richmond; R. W. D. G. Master, Wm. E. Woodruff, of Louisville; R. W. G. Senior Warden, Thos. J. Pickett.

The spread of small pox through the State during the last two weeks is alarming. The local paper of nearly every town in Central Kentucky gives lists of new cases.—*Courier-Journal*.

Better for the people of Central Kentucky had you published lists of cases in Louisville several weeks ago!

On Sunday night last, a young negro boy at Lexington, wrestled a pistol from the hands of an infuriated negro man named William Thomas, who was beating and choking his (the boy's) mother, and in the act, the pistol exploded, whether by accident or design is not known, and the ball entering the abdomen of the man, killed him almost instantly. The boy was tried and acquitted.

Several years ago John W. Finnell, of Mercer county was taken out and whipped by a party of men in disguise, upon the charge of being too intimate with negro women. The following citizens of Mercer have been indicted for the offense: Ben, Ransdale, W. K. Armstrong, Thomas Adams, Nat. Burr, Thomas Smith, Archie Woods, James C. McKinney, Ed McAfee, Lemuel Brown, and Humphrey Meaux (colored). Mr. Ransdale is nearly sixty years of age, and Thomas, Smith and Archie Woods are over eighty years old. We hope that Judge Ballard will remand the citizens of Mercer to their own courts to be tried by a jury of their peers.—*Kentucky People*.

The Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of Kentucky, elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

Grand Master—Jno. C. Underwood of Bowling Green, 500 votes.
Deputy Grand Master—A. Rammers, of Louisville.
Grand Warden—Geo. Fewless, of Louisville.
Grand Secretary—Wm. White, of Louisville.
Grand Treasurer—Geo. W. Morris, unanimously elected.

Representative, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of M. J. Durham—Peter Beall, of Covington.

A resolution to re-district the State into fifteen districts was adopted. Covington was unanimously selected as the next place of meeting.

Partial.

When the negroes attend a public political debate, they always listen to their champion, but when the other side is to be heard, they immediately "vamosse" the ranche. This shows their unwillingness to listen to anything which does not smack of the peculiar views of their advocates. Thus, we can easily account for the gross ignorance and prejudice of the black race. The time will yet come when the blacks will seriously regret that they did not listen to the truth.

That Secret Circular.

Mr. W. O. Bradley has seen proper to issue a wild circular which we publish on the outside of this issue, and has had it widely disseminated in the "the secret places of the earth." It won't win, Mr. Bradley. Such tricks have been tried before, and by wiser and older heads than yours, without having the least effect, so far as the ends sought thereby to be accomplished are concerned. It will recoil upon your own head in ten fold fury, and you will find it out next Tuesday.

A Radical Lie.

We have seen in several of the Radical papers of recent date, that Judge Durham is in favor of Mixed schools, in the "mountain counties" where there are but a few blacks. This is an infamous lie, made out of whole cloth, and the editor who penned it knew it when he wrote it. There is not a respectable man of any color or politics who knows Judge Durham, that would say that he believes the charge.

Come to the Polls.

Leave your fields, leave your workshops, leave any business in which you may be engaged at the present time, and come to the polls on Tuesday next. There has never been a day, in the history of your country, where your personal presence at the polls was more needed than it will be on next Tuesday. Will you refuse to come then? If so, do not blame any one else for the consequences.

CAMPAIGN RALLIES.

"Indiana has fairly demonstrated that she can neither be bought nor bullied."—Augustus Schell.

"We can carry this State," says the Milwaukee, Wis., News. "And we will do it by 10,000 majority."

"We do not propose to shake hands, but our fists across the bloody chasm."—A Grant Elector in North Carolina.

"We have been generous and just to the blacks. Let us at least be just to the people of the South."—Horace Greeley.

"There shall henceforth be no proseribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our union."—Greeley's platform.

It took three million dollars to corrupt Pennsylvania alone. To keep this State in November, ten millions more will be necessary. Have the robbers got it?

Senator Conkling says: "The October elections by no means render Grant's election sure. We have yet our hardest work before us." We should think so.

The Democrats and Liberals of Ohio are entirely aroused. New clubs, re-organizations, and a re-determined spirit make a general and profound interest throughout the State.

No party has ever existed in this country which deserves more of the true patriot's gratitude for heroic qualities and a self-sacrificing spirit, than the Liberal Republican party of 1872.

"The complete success of our great reform movement is yet within our grasp, it only remains with us to determine whether we will make an effort that deserves success."—Address of the Michigan State Liberal Committee.

A Kansas Liberal insists that that State may be counted as sure as Georgia for Greeley and Brown. This is the purport of all the news which has come from Kansas during the whole campaign, and we should not be astonished if it voted against Ulysses.

Mr. Hassaurek, in his paper, the Cincinnati Volksblatt, of Saturday, says: If the Grant party of Ohio carried the State by 15,000 majority, only 7,500 votes are necessary to neutralize this majority. Hamilton county alone will furnish 5,000 towards it, and in the other parts of the State there will certainly be as much done, if not more.

"We seek the universal equality of men. Freedom and the ballot for the white man and the black. We seek a substantial peace, hearty fraternization of North and South, and a pure civil service. For this we fight, and by this sign we shall conquer."—Address of the Indiana Liberal Executive Committee.

DUNCAN'S LAST EFFORT.

Another number of the "Louisville True Democrat," has been sent broadcast over Kentucky. We think the object of this dying struggle will be made manifest to all, and that its teachings will not be accepted by any very large number of our citizens as the true doctrine.

It is an effort to disorganize the true Democratic party, and aid in the defeat of Mr. Greeley and any man or set of men who adhere to the Democratic-Liberal cause. We hope that every intelligent and patriotic voter in Central Kentucky will give that paper whatever confidence its teaching deserve, and that all will vote according to what is right, regardless of anything contained therein.

The Cotton Crop.

A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune says: "The gathering of the cotton crop has been pushed forward this season with great success, in consequence of the absence of rain and the rapidity with which the bolls opened. It is very probable that all the cotton will be housed by the 1st of this month, unless there should be an unprecedented spell of bad weather. The crop of 1872 will not exceed 3,000,000 bales; indeed, I doubt whether it will reach that notch, notwithstanding the much horn-blowing, as is done about a big crop."

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Immigration.

We are glad to see that several of our leading State journals are advocating the passage of an immigration law by our Kentucky Legislature early next winter. Other States have such a law, and the result is that those States are being populated rapidly while our own is being depopulated in an equal or greater ratio. Every season, about September, we notice numerous wagons going out, laden with men, women and children, to the Western States. Every season, also, about the same time, we notice wagons, similarly laden, coming back again. This proves that those people, or many of them, at least, failed to find that the West, with its chills and fevers, its strong winds and rainy seasons, is as good a place to live in as they had heard and hoped, and that after all, old Kentucky is the better State to live and die in. Let us have an immigration law, to invite others in to take the places of those who go out from among us and do not return. We need more men and boys to labor in our fields and workshops. We need more reliable laborers than we have—men who are accustomed to work, and who think your money is as valuable to them as their labor is to you.

The small pox now prevailing to such an extent over the country, is known to the medical men as the "Sheridan small pox," having taken its name from that mighty man of war who slaughtered the defenceless Piegian Indians and stole their infected buffalo robes, which he sent to Philadelphia, sold and pocketed the proceeds.

An exchange publishes a list of thirty-five Generals in the late war are who warm supporters of Greeley and Brown.

Frankfort has the small pox badly.

Next Tuesday is election day.

GREAT EXPOSITION
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
THROUGH THE SEASON.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

J. M. SANDIFER,

Old Reliable Photographer.

Is in town, and will remain a few weeks only. He is prepared, with new outfit, to make pictures from the smallest to life-size, at prices to suit the hard times.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all Cases.

Gallery over W. H. Anderson's drug store, Main street, Stanford, Ky. Business hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

To avoid the rush, call immediately.

J. M. SANDIFER.

N. SID. PLATT,

64 SHOPS 4th St. Louisville, Ky.

PRICES TO ORDER!

6 N. Y. Mills Shirts for \$10

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